NOT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-" Fritz in Ireland."

FAR THEATRE-2 and 8-" Much Ado About Nothing."

FHALLA THEATRE-2-" Der Sonnwendhof"-8-"Kab
und Liebe." und Liebe."
THEATRE COMIQUE—8—"Cordella's Aspirations."
3D AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"For Congress."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Separation."
WALLACK'S PHEATRE—1:30 and 8—"Lady Clare."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Claire and the Forge Master."

14TH STREET THEATRE-8-" Hamlet."

Index to Advertisements. Pare.Col. Marriages and Deaths New Publications.... New Publications.
Ocean Steamers.
Heat Estate
Religious Nettees.
Reown and Plats.
Situations Wanted.
Special Notices.
Steambogia and R. R.
Summar Resorts.
Teachers. Prospering Grates and Fenders. Hern Wanted. Rornes & Carriages. Ice Cream. lastructies. Lectures & Meetin

Eneiness Notices.

"ALPERNET BRAND"

EASTER CARDS.

Six beautiful Easter Cards by mail on receipt of five 2-cen
WHITING, 50 Nassau-st., N. Y RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA Positively Cured by Washburne's SALICYLICA.

the only internal remedy treating these diseases acientifically by eradicating the noisonous Uric Acid from the blood thousands of cases cured in the past six years. \$1 per box. All druggists. Depot, 287 Broadway, corner Reade. S4. FULL SETS. S4.

Painless entracting without charge if artificial teeth ar is be inserted. Teeth repaired or made while waiting. Lad a attendance. Su2 and 504 3d 2ve., cor. 3 ith-st. sloop 27.

DR. MODEMANN.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Postage free in the United States. | 1 Year | 6 Months 3 Months | 1 Year | 6 Months 3 Months | 1 Year | 6 Months 3 Months | 1 Year | 6 Year | 7 Year | 6 Year | 7 Ye

Remit by Postal Note, Meney Order, or Registered Letter. By Postal Note, the remitter will please write on the Note For THE NEW YORK TRIBURE." BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in This Trainbustes, and orders by remiliar delivery of the duly paper, will be received at the billowing branch offices in New York City.

Main Uptown Office, 1,233 droadway, Ja. m. to 3 a. m.

Main Uptown Office, 1,233 droadway, Ja. m. to 3 a. m.

Main Uptown Office, 1,233 droadway, Ja. m. to 3 a. m.

Main Uptown Office, 1,233 droadway, Ja. m. to 3 a. m.

Main Uptown Office, 1,233 droadway, Ja. m. to 3 a. m.

Main Uptown Office, 1,233 droadway, Ja. m. to 3 a. m.

Main Uptown, 10 a. m. to 3 a. m.

Main Uptown Office, 1,233 droadway, Ja. m. to 3 a. m.

Main Uptown Office, 1,233 droadway, Ja. m. to 3 a. m.

Main Uptown Office, 1,233 droadway, Ja. m. to 3 a. m.

Main Uptown Office, 1,233 droadway, Ja. m. to 3 a. m.

Main Uptown Office, 1,233 droadway, Ja. m. to 3 a. m.

Main Uptown Office, 1,233 droadway, Ja. m.

Main IN OTHER CITIES. WASHINGTON-1,320 F-st. | LONDON-28 Bedforder. Strand.

New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5.

## TEN PAGES.

NEWS THIS MORNING.

! FOREIGN.-The steamer Daniel Steinmann, from Antwerp, for New-York, was wrecked on Thursday night near Halifax ; only nine lives were saved out of 130 on board. — The funeral of the Duke of Albany took place at Windsor Castle yesterday. Mary Anderson denied that she was responwible for the recent reports about her. === The Cabinet decided against establishing a protectorate ever Egypt. - Gustav Richter is dead.

CONGRESS.—The Senate considered the Blair Educational bill, speeches being made by Senators Bayard and Morgan against it and by Mr. Gibson for it. The House passed the Indian appropriation bill and considered a number of private and pension

bills.
Domestic.—The House Post Office Committee has voted against the Postal Telegraph bill; the Senate Committee will report favorably upon the matter. Governor Murray, of Utah, replied to the charges against him before the Springer Committee. There was an unexpected rise in the value of New-York and New-England stock in Boston. Charges of large insurance frauds were made against Lorenzo Dimick in Buffalo. - The railroad tax bill was passed by the New-Jersey As-

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Interesting testimony regarding the relations of policy men with the police was given yesterday before the Roosevelt Committee. \_\_\_ The Senate Committee heard further disclosures regarding the \$999 orders. === Eight delegates to the Methodist General Conference were elected in Brooklyn and five in this city. Gertrude Ash and Jesse Williams denied all knowledge of the robbery in the Sloane Flats. William A. Hall, the defaulting Newark elerk, was sentenced for twelve years, ==== The trial of the Sheriff was postponed. ==== The funeral of Mrs. Ottendorfer was attended by a large crowd. Two burglars were captured in Dr. W.L. Ranney's house, - Several firemen had narrow oscapes at a fire. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.29 cents. = Stocks opened dull and steady and later declined

with some activity and closed weak. THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer, clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 49°; lowest, 37°; average,

Up to a late hour last night only meagre details concerning the wreck of the Antwerp steamship Daniel Steinmann, off Sambro Island, had been received. All that is known is that the vessel struck the rocks in fog and storm on Thursday evening and sank. The captain and • few others have been saved, but about 115 It is well to choose the strongest candidate we persons, mostly steerage passengers, have been lost. Owing to the continued storm the wreck has not yet been visited. The captain's story will be awaited with interest. He was eight miles out of his course, and yet it is not supposed that the voyage, before his vessel struck, had been stormy enough to cause him to lose his reckoning so badly. It will be noted as a sad coincidence that just eleven years ago the Atlantic went down at or near these same rocks and over 500 lives were lost.

The series of international lacrosse games to be played in England and Ireland this summer between British and American amateurs will be watched with no little interest by all persons interested in athletic matters on both sides of the the party, according to this circular, is "so to ocean. Lacrosse is a comparatively new sport outside of Canada, where the Indians first played it; but within the last few years it has gained great popularity in England and in the United States. In several of our leading colleges and in the English universities, notably at Cambridge, lacrosse playing is already a favorite sport. The American team, which will be chiefly made up of college men, and the English amateurs of Cambridge and other places will meet on nearly equal terms-a fact which adds much to the interest of the proposed party is baulking at now-"reforming the Ad-

The shamefully loose methods under which payments are made on the \$999 order system in the Public Works Department were further exposed yesterday before the Senate Committee It was shown that Mr. Conningham keeps no intelligible records, but draws his \$75,000 a year from the city on bills apparently made up pretty much on guesswork. Commissioner Thompson pays to this political associate \$2 50 a day each for from thirty to sixty laborers, who for their work receive only \$1 50 each. The difference goes into the coffers of Mr. Cunningham's firm, as a guarantee of Mr.

Repaving jobs that Mr. Cunningham pays about \$14 75 for cost the city \$63-even allowing that the city gets all that it pays for. It was proved yesterday that the department had again been guilty of tampering with official records. The state of morality in the Public Works Department is certainly not what it ought to be.

The neighborhood of Sixth-ave, and Thirtysecond-st. as far east as Fifth-ave, seems to need more police attention than it has been enjoying lately. The outrageous burglary in the Sloane flats in March, the attempted robbery of Dr. Ranney's house night before last, and various minor occurrences before that time will be apt to make householders in that part of the city restless at night. Moreover, the possibility that the electric lights around those blocks may go out suddenly, as they did a few nights ago, and leave the neighborhood in total darkness for hours, is not in itself calculated to have a soothing effect on nervous people. The trial of the persons accused of the Sloane outrage is now occupying the attention of Recorder Smyth, and the men captured in Dr. Ranney's house will soon be arraigned. There seems to be little doubt of convictions in both cases, and if they are secured the sentences of the guilty persons ought to make the vicinity of Thirtysecond-st unpopular with thieves.

There is no call whatever for the bills introduced in the Senate and Assembly yesterday in regard to the inspection of meat offered for sale in this city. Our Board of Health already has all possible power for the performance of this duty, and if it is neglected the non-performance of it is certainly not due to defective laws or lack of inspectors. But the measure, of course, is only a blow aimed at the men who are bringing to this city in refrigerator cars beef slaughtered in the West. The New-York butchers declare that this meat is preserved by chemicals; but they have never sustained their assertion with proof, and careful inquiry shows that there is probably no truth in what they say. If they have any evidence, why did they not lay it before the Senate Committee on Public Health, which recently held sessions in this city for the express purpose of hearing such complaints? Probably some Assemblymen or Senators think to gain favor with the working classes by pushing these measures. Such legislators would be wise to go a little slowly. A bill which increases the cost of beef to laboring men in New-York is not likely to be popular with them.

MODERATION IN ORDER.

This is a good time for charity in thought and noderation in speech, when the fitness of leading Republicans for a Presidential nomination is the topic. The man we do not prefer has his friends. If he had not a good many friends, we should not be tempted to say a word about him. The votes of those friends will be wanted in November, if the party is to elect anybody.

In some quarters a spirit has been shown which does not tend to make success easy. When Brown says: "I can't and won't support such a "fool or knave as your friend Black ; . Democrat "would be better." does Brown extact his own candidate will have the heart; apport of Black's friends? Or when White says: "You "are not holy enough for me; nine-tenths of "the party prefer bad men; you must all come "up to my lofty standard, or a set of Demo-"crats less worthy than any of you shall pre-"vail," does he show good sense? The personal preferences of any large body of Republican voters are entitled to a measure of respect, at least from any one who wishes his own preferences to be at all respected.

It is possible and proper to discuss candidates with all needful freedom. We can say, for instance, that President Arthur's nomination does not seem to us the strongest that can be made, and give clear reasons for that opinion, without disputing the general excellence of his Admin istration. If the positions formerly taken by Senator Logan on financial questions would render him less strong in New-York than some other candidates, that consideration can fairly and forcibly presented without saying, as one journal does, that " his nomination is not to be thought of." The fact that a good many sound Republicans do think of his nomination, and deem it desirable, deserves respectful notice. It is rather a bad habit, about nomination

time, to declare that this for that candidate cannot be elected. We seriously doubt whether the sober and practical people of this country are going to prefer Democratic rule to the sucess of any Republican who is at all likely to be nominated. Political independence is a good thing, where there is a proper occasion for it. More than once it has been needful, and in breaking down the domination of mere machines or bosses it has done good to the party. But no candidate this year is in the least degree likely to be forced upon an unwilling party by machine dictation, or by the management of bosses. Any man whom the voters of the Republican party, acting with reasonable freedom and through a fairly organized convention, honor sufficiently to select as their candidate, is exceedingly likely to be preferred by the people to the nominee of an effete, incompetent, reactionary and essentially Bourbon Democracy. can. But it is not well to imagine that any one man is absolutely essential to Republican success, or 'o deel are that the one you yourself do not Se cannot be elected.

THE DEMOCRATIC OSTRICH. One of the cariosities of current political literature is the "Address to the Democratic members of the House of Representatives," signed "Many Democrats," and sent to every Democratic member of the House. The writer evidently started out with the idea that it was a comparatively easy thing to do to point out what the Democratic party believes in, what it really wants, and what it ought in the present emergency to do. "The first great duty" of arm itself for the coming battle" as to retain the House, secure the Senate and elect the President. It needed no "Address" to make the fact known that the first great duty of the Democratic party is to get office and power. The "second great duty," as set forth in the Address, "will be to use its power thus acquired "-now it begins to be interesting-" in reforming the Government "-we've heard that frequently before-"reforming the taxation methods "-yes, but how ? that's just what the ministration,"-meaning by that simply a grand sweep of the Federal offices-"reforming all irregularities and suppressing all abuses." What lots of information here as to the specific purposes of these gentlemen! "We are all eager to arrive at the same destination," they add with charming ingenuousness, "power and reform." "Power" first, we may be certain. In plain terms, the party wants to be put in power upon the strength of its promises to do something it can only mouth about in a loose, general way, and does not dare specify or de

After reviewing at considerable length the

Thompson's consideration for workingmen. party, the Address concludes with a statement of "the demand of the present moment" upon the Democracy, which is that they declare their present policy, "not by division into factions and a futile effort to pass 'a' bill, but by decisive, unequivocal, unanimous expression." Interest to an unusual degree is immediately excited when the authors of the Address propose another caucus and boldly put forward the very form of the resolution by which the Democratic policy is to be declared "by decisive, unequivocal, unanimous expression." Now certainly we are to have something definite and decisive. Let us read it. The proposed resolution is to set forth: "That it is the sense of the Democratic party of the House of Representatives that at the earliest practicable moment "the National revenues should be reduced to "the necessities of the Government economically administered "-nothing new here-that's the sense of all parties; "that it is unjust and undemocratic to levy unnecessary taxes resulting in a large and dangerous surplus in "the Treasury "-nor is there any difference of opinion about that; "that the present customs duties as levied by the Republican party be re-arranged, and the aggregate revenue reduced so that the burdens of taxation may be brought to the lowest possible limit, and be " more equitably distributed, and that internal "taxes be reduced as soon as practicable "-this begins to look like business-now, how? why, thus: "in such manner as the Democratic party in Congress may hereafter agree upon." There's a declaration of principles for you.

The party, being at loggerheads over the tariff and internal taxes, is to be brought into harmony by the declaration that the former ought to be arranged so as to distribute the burden equitably, and the latter ought to be reducedpoints which all agree upon. The great and only question of the manner in which it is to be accomplished is turned over to "the Democratic party in Congress" in some indefinite "hereafter." Take particular notice, moreover, that this "hereafter" is formally moved beyond the Presidential election; for the proposed resolution goes on to say that the Morrison bill shall be recommitted to the Committee with instructions to report back a bill covering the whole subject before the 10th day of January next." The whole business lies in a nutshell. The Demoeratic party, having howled itself hoarse in favor of reform, has been given an opportunity to how its hand as to what reforms it favors and by what processes they are to be made effectual. Civil Service Reform it has been abliged to repadiate; revenue reform it still clings to. Upon the capacity of the party to perfect and agree ipon any measure of revenue reform it largely depends whether the people will trust them with the Presidency. With a full knowledge of this fact it is calmly proposed to put off the test intil after the Presidential election, and make the campaign on the old hollow cry. "Go to, now," says the Democratic ostrich, "let us conceal ourselves by hiding our head in the sand." And the cunning bird's larger part looms up like a mirage in the desert.

A REFORM MEASURE IN DANGER.

Further efforts were made in the State Senate resterday to weaken the Civil Service bill. An ajurious amendment was adopted in the Assembly, by which the police departments of cities were exempted from the provisions of the bill. It is now proposed to exempt also the dre departments. To emasculate the measure still more, a separate bill has been introduced in the Senate making it unnecessary for soldiers and sailors of the late war to undergo any examination whatever. All of these proposed amendments are mischievous. They are partly inspired by a desire to gain favor with a class of men who are believed to have a great deal of political influence.

The revelations before the Assembly Investigating Committee yesterday show conclusively that the Police Department is the one most in need of the good effects of this reform. The bill does not affect men already in office. It applies to new appointments only. Hence policemen, firemen and city employes in general can have no valid objections to it. It is rather in their favor, securing them in their places. There is not the slightest reason to believe that the poicemen and firemen would object to having the bill apply to their departments. And their objections, if made, would be entitled to no It is the politicians who want to exempt the

police and fire departments. It would prevent their recommendations from having such weight as to overcome any rule or regulation that might be in existence in pregard to admission to either department. It was shown before the Assembly Committee yesterday that the police appointments are gractically divided among the four commissioners, and that the men are passed upon the recommendations of well-known politicians, including members of the Legislature from distant counties. The same practice prevails in the Fire Department. Both these branches of the Municipal Civil Service more than any others should be entirely free from rolitical control. That can only be done by the application of the Civil Service law, which will policemen are well paid. The bill which passed tae Legislature yesterday will probably be the means of giving all policemen salaries of \$1,200 each. In addition, when worn out, they are to be retired on half pay, and for that purpose twenty-five per cent of the excise money is to be appropriated. There are no other city employes so well favored. To leave these men, who control the criminal classes of the city, a prey to politicians would be a great blunder.

As to the soldiers and sailors, it is safe to say that they do not ask for the passage of such an imendment to the law as the one proposed for their special benefit. When the bill comes up on Monday night it is to be hoped that the amendment made in the Assembly as well as the ones proposed in the Senate will be killed. The bsence of members who are disinclined to put themselves on record should not be allowed to defeat this important reform measure.

ROLLING BARRELS OUT OF SIGHT. The week has brought a fair allowance of declinations by Presidential candidates. After mature and careful consideration, it is solemnly announced, Mr. Payne, of Ohio, has decided that he will not be a candidate. Also, notwithstanding all previous denials on the same subject, Mr. Tilden informs General Gordon that he would not accept a nomination, and is reported as saying that he has another letter of positive refusal to make public before long. Thus he, likewise, has definitely decided. The unsophisticated person might suppose that these announcements would make the prospect much clearer. But they only make darkness visible. On the face of things, this readiness of Democratic candidates to withdraw, since Congress began to show of what foolishness it was capable, looks like a recognition of the fact that Democratic chances are waning. The waste of four months in doing nothing, the disgraceful neglect of urgent public interests, the passage of the trade dollar job by the House, and the vote of two-thirds of the Democrats in caucus in favor of Mr. Morrison's raid on the tariff, have not made the election of any Democrat more easy.

sufficiently advanced in years to feel that a a policeman, "Where can I find Sherman ?" nomination that means a great fight with a different thing from a nomination with certainty

of election. But it is also true that all the politicians, great and small, appear to be impressed with the truth of an observation made in THE TRIBUNE some months ago, that the people were not in the mood to nominate any man who sought the honor for himself with visible eagerness. It has come to be the prevailing opinion, we perceive, that the nomination and the office are both likely to be offered to somebody, and not clutched by somebody, this year. Mr. Payne and Mr. Tilden belong to the category of "barrel" candidates. It pains such men to be too conspicuous. Perhaps Mr. Payne's friends have concluded that his three barrels, of oil, whiskey and cash, had become too clearly exposed to the public gaze for this season of the year. It has not been noticed that they have been much disconcerted by the latest announcement, nor are they ruefully going up and down searching for some other man. On the contrary, Mr. Tilden takes pains to recommend Mr. Payne as the best candidate, though convinced that he will not consent to run. None of his friends seem to think Mr. Payne's little letter, in which he explained that he was not opposed to a protective tariff, a waste of human effort. In fact, if it were really intended that a man should taken into a convention backwards, to speak, against many protests and by the resistless will of the people spontaneously uprising, he would find it convenient to write just such a letter-and, soon afterward, to conclude and formally announce that he was not a candidate.

FIVE YEARS OF SILVER COINAGE. It is now five years and a quarter since the resumption of specie payments. At that time, the Treasury held but little silver, the Bland-Allison act having been in operation only about ten months. It held \$16,697,338 of the standard dollars, and had outstanding only \$413,360 silver certificates, so that, with \$13,860,195 55 in fractional silver, the Treasury owned \$30,144,173.55 in silver of all kinds. Its "balance in coin, including the bullion fund " was \$174,976,664 93 on the day of resumption, so that it held in really available gold \$144,832,491 38. A part of this was in banks, but it has all since been accounted for in gold. A deduction of about \$700,000 may be made for "unavailable funds," but the Treasury clearly had over \$144,000,000 in gold, in excess of certificates out, interest due, called bonds, and special trust funds, which sum was available for redemption of notes.

It now has less than \$84,000,000. Out of \$150,919,315 93 reported as cash available, April 1, the statement of assets and liabilities shows that over \$66,930,000 was in silver not covered by certificates outstanding.

The practical result of five years, then, has been to add about \$37,000,000 to the amount of silver held, and not even in pretence represented by certicates, and to draw out of the Treasury about \$60,000,000 of the gold accumulated for the purpose of resumption.

To make the matter worse, there are in circulation nearly \$96,000,000 of silver certificates which, though theoretically deducted from the silver held as if they were to be redeemed by means of it, are in reality received at the custom houses instead of gold, and if redeemed at all will virtually take from the Treasury a like sum in gold coin. In other words, if these certificates should be employed exclusively in payment of duties instead of gold, in six months the Treasury would have no gold lett whatever for the redemption of its legal-tender notes.

This is the situation when a large majority of Democrats and a small fraction of Republicans in the House vote to increase the coinage of silver dollars by \$30,000,000, more or less, in order to make a profit for the speculators who have bought up and are holding the trade dollars. If such a measure should become law, every man who had any power to stop it and did no that power would be held to a strict responsi-

FIXING A SOLEMN RESPONSIBILITY. The spectacle of three metropolitan newspaper concurrently smitten with hysterics in the merry spring time when all nature whispers hope and cheer, is well calculated to arouse the sympathies of every generous heart. And therefore it is that we sorrow with The Herald, The World and The Times, and shall endeavor to soothe them.

They rise in unison to remark that there is a mistake somewhere. The suggestion that they have been disseminating TRIBUNES from their respective offices as premiums to their own subscribers, they severally and hysterically deny. But no one of them denies that along with their own papers copies of THE TRIBUNE have found their way to their own subscribers. Had this fact been disputed we were prepared to establish it by adidavit.

Well, of course we accept our contemporaries disclaimer-they have not scattered THE TRIBUNE broadcast among their own readers as premiums, Persons who have been crediting them with s doing will see the necessity of revising-and lower ing-their estimates of the shrewdness and enterplace all applicants on an equal footing. The prise of these our brethren. But if The Herald, The World and The Times have not been doing this thing. who has? That's the conundrum. Can it be the newsdealers? The newsdealers of New-York know a good newspaper when they see it, and being as kind-hearted as they are sagacious may well desire to see all readers "get the best." Why, then, should they not feel tempted to push this paper, to the end that persons who are now putting up with inferior publications may discard them in favor of THE TRIBUNE! We have never falked with them on the subject, but the newsdealers doubtless be Here in the survival of the fittest. Apart, however from this consideration, the newsdealers have goe reason to feel friendly disposed toward us. they know that THE TRIBUNE can afford to and does deal more generously toward them than do any of our contemporaries to which we have

referred. We throw out this suggestion for what it is worth to our disturbed brothren. We may add that the rage into which they have worked themselves over this matter would seem to indicate that they exceedingly fear and tremble at the thought of a short range, competitive examination in which THE TRIBUNE is pitted against them. That's all.

"IF HE HAD A MIND TO,"

And still the world continues to indulge in the pernicious habit of knowing nothing of its greatest Were it otherwise, the name of Roge Sherman, of Philadelphia, would long ago hav been familiar in our mouths as household words Mr. Sherman has, just addressed a letter to Con gress on international copyright, in which, after exposing the villainy known as American authorship in all its enormity and excoriating the American authors, he proceeds to reveal his own greatness. We quote from his letter;

Does not the author suppose that there are as deep and profound thoughts agitating the minds of men immersed in business as those of any author, the value of which, through the inability of the business man to clothe them in proper language, or his lack of opportunity to disseminate them, is lost to the world!

The significance of this query cannot be mistaken. It is only Roger Sherman's bashful way of telling Congress that he is a mute Milton, a silent Shakespeare, a dumb Dante, a phraseless Plato. That's the sort of a man Roger Sherman is -sole proprietor of, One of the few immortal names. That were not born to dis.

And yet-Oh, the shame of it !- to think that of

fact, and so is Mr. Payne. Either of them is 1876 to attend the exposition, not one ever said to

We suspect, however, that Mr. Sherman does strong prospect of defeat at the end is quite a not assign the correct reason for his total abstinence from concrete authorship in the first degree He would have Congress understand that it is his being "immersed in business" that keeps him off the heights of Parnassus. But when some one boasted in the presence of a famous wit how well he could write if he had a mind to, the quiet reply was "yes, if you had a-mind to." We have not the slig test doubt that Roger Sherman could dash off something equal to Hamlet, or Paradise Lost-if he had a mind to.

As to Mr. Sherman's cordial disapproval of American authors, that is perfectly natural, A man with eyes so exceptionally pure as his have become, is necessarily intolerant of his mere fellow creatures. It is to be added, for the benefit of whom it may concern, that he doubtless owes his highly clarified vision to the fact that he is the printer of the pirated edition of The Encyclopædia Britannica, which we lately found stuffed as full of printer's errors as an egg is of meat.

The Treasury is gaining a little, rather than losing, for a day or two. Since April 1, it has taken in \$2,119,790 gold certificates, losing only \$407,503 gold. But it has put out \$206,970 more silver certificates, while taking in \$94,939 in silver, and has increased the amount of legal-tender notes held by the public \$1,139,434. In other words, it has borrowed about \$1,200,000 on legal tenders and silver certificates issued, and paid about \$1,700,000 gold certificates. The meeting of those who favor the preservation

of the Adirondack forests, which is to be held at Chickering Hall on Wednesday evening next, will doubtless give adequate expression to the public sentiment of the metropolis. The call for the meeting is signed by the committees of the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Mercantile Ex change, the Maritime Exchange, the Anti-Monopoly League, the Real Estate Exchange, the New-York Produce Exchange, the Stock Exchange, the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred and by other representative bodies as well as by a large number of prominent citizens representing all the elements in the community. meeting will be addressed by Mayor Edson, Chaunsey M. Denew Carl Schurz and others. It is time that the voice of this great city was heard at Albany. The time for the Legislature to adjourn is fast ap proaching, and as yet no one of the many Adiron dack bills that have been introduced has passed. The meeting may have the effect of inducing Senators and Assemblymen who favor the preservation of the forests to prompt action, and it ought to be largely attended.

The friends of the Tariff bill in Congress are now going around with blood in their eyes and shot guns over their shoulders asking for the name of the iend in human form who wrote the anonymous ircular signed "Many Democrats." They madly yearn for his name, "not necessarily for publica-tion," but in order that they may not pour their nekshot into the wrong man.

It is not strange that the stock market was weak resterday. The continued inability of the trunk ine managers to agree upon a more effective arrangement for regulating traffic, and the slenderness of the business at this season, combine to affect prices unfavorably. Nor is it to be expected that the outlook will change materially until the Clearing House system for competitive traffle, or ome other plan giving equal promise of preventing strife in the future, has been accepted by the managers of the leading companies. But it is well not to forget that the great decline in prices of grain will cause more active movement. There is noticed already a marked increase in demand for ocean

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba states that a shock of earthquake occurred there on the 25th of March. On the same date San Francisco was shaken up, and though there may have been no more than a coincidence in the simultaneity of these events, the facts certainly justify a suspicior that a single cause may have produced the phe nomena in both places, notwithstanding their dis ance from one another. Such a thing, however, would seem to demand the postulation of a centre of disturbance from which the earthquake waves should have radiated, and as yet there is no indication that such a centre of disturbance existed, though of course it may have been in some place so isolated that the news would be a long time in

Wheat still sinks, closing 985s cents for May at Your Vork A little while ago there were neonle who thought the same price at Chicago absurdly low, and looked for a sudden and great advance Reports of the failure of Lindblom & Co. at Chi ago increased the pressure to sell here yesterday but the "bottom fact" is that the country spoiled its market for grain this year by demanding high prices until customers abroad had supplied themselves elsewhere. Any grocer or butcher knows what happens to him when he drives away his customers by demanding higher prices than are made at the shop across the way. We have been doing that sort of thing as a Nation for two years, and must now bear the consequences.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

"LYING, MALICIOUS," ETC. The New-York Times is rapidly becoming the nost unreliable paper in the State in the discussion of political affairs. It lies without scruple, misrepresents

ith malicious intent, and manufactures without limit to serve its own purposes. As recently managed, it is ittle better than the exponent of its owner's prejudic AND CREDULOUS. Those who think that Professor Summer, of

Vale, and Mr. David A. Wells, both well-known free

traders, can lead the Connecticut manufacturers in favor of the organization of an independent party movement.

bave as much credulity as The New-York Times. AND HARD UP. New York Correspondence Philadelphia Record. Speaking of newspapers recalls the common accepted belief among local journalists that The New editors have suffered a reduction of 30 per cent in their salaries in two years, and they lay it to the business policy of the paper. Mr. George Jones, however, is satisfied. and he has made up any deficiencies in his own bank ac-

AND IGNORANT. From The Staten Island Gazette and Sentinel. The New-York Times of yesterday locates

righton Heights on Long Island.

int by charging an increased price for advertisements

in view of the alleged increase of The Times's circulation.

AND UNREPUBLICAN. From The Troy Times (Rep.) It is funny to behold the readiness with which or Democratic contemporaries indorse The New-York Times usia "stanch" and "leading" Republican "organ."

> AND GETTING DROPPED. From The Saratogian.

No such testimony comes from Republican sources.

A newsdealer in the place thinks he will enturely out off The New-York Times, as he finds to does not pay to try to sell it. Republicans are the kind of people who like Republican papers that preach their gospel, and not the gospel of some other party. The Albany Journal has just been yanked around into the ranks of Republican papers, and a similar good fortune ought to befall The New-York Times.

TO SAY NOTHING OF "MEANNESS" AND "FRON-TIER LAMPOONING."

From The New-York World.

The meanness of The Times has broken out again, and it is lampooning its dignified Republican eighbor, THE TRIBUNE, in good old frontier style. A Times subscriber over in Elizabeth, N. J., alleges that b recently found a copy of THE TRIBUNE folded like a shadroe in the stomach of his paper, and Brother Jones condudes that his three-cent neighbor is trying to reach a two-cent constituency in a surreptitious way. Therefore he gabbles about people "struggling with adversity, irdened with debt," "poverty-stricken newspape striving to force itself upon an unwilling public," plaining stockholders to satisfy," etc. Really, it seems to us that Brother Jones is unduly exercised. Why should questions at issue between the factions of the Mr. Tilden is sagacious enough to recognize the the millions of people who visited Philadelphia in not a Republican reader of The Times be favored with

a good Republican newspaper, such as THE TRIBUNE, in the shape of a chromo! The more Republican doctrine he can have the better he is off, is he not 1 And if The Timesis botter newspaper than THE TRIBUNE is it not bepedited as contrast which is being instituted over in the town of Elizabeth ! Really it is a shame that The Times and TRIBUNE, both engaged in premoting the cause of Republicanism in a party sense, cannot dwell together in harmony. Behold The World and The Sun—the great exponents of Democracy. They quarrel not, neither de they hate. They have no jealousles, no heartburnings.

PERSONAL.

Mme. Janauschek is mourning the death, at the ripe old age of seventeen years, of a handsome white poodle, which had been her pet for years, and had previously belonged to Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

Mr. George Ashworth, of Lowell, Mass., is said to be the oldest Odd Fellow living in this country, He is more than eighty years old, and has belonged to the Order sixty-one years.

Mr. Holman Hunt's beautiful picture of the Holy Family which received a cruel injury has been se skilfully repaired that now it is painted over, no trace of the break is left. As Mr. Hunt, believing it entirely spoiled, had reproduced the picture of another canvas, there are now two perfect paint-

Mr Henry Villard has purpose ! making a trip to Europe for several months, but the date of sailing has been postponed from time to time and has not yet been fixed. It is understood that while he will go abroad mainly for the benefit of his health, he will attend to certain business matters of the companies of which he was formerly the president. It is not known how long he will be absent.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder, who spent many years in India as a Christian missionary, was long pastor of one of the largest churches in Brooklyn, and is now filling the pulpit of a prominent Chicage church, declared to his congregation on Sunday that "for unmixed wickedness and utter mora depravity no city of Asia could equal Chicago of New-York," and that "this continent has a class of villains lower and meaner than the lowest and meanest in India or China."

In Russia they consider Bismarck an unsatisfactory man to go bear-hunting with, because he kills all the bears and gives no one else a chance. The Chancellor once set out from St. Petersburg with half a dozen Russian nobles. On their return one of the latter was asked, "Well, how did you fare ?" " Badly," he replied. " The first bear came running toward us, the Prassian shot, and Brain fell down. A second bear advanced; I shot and missed, but Bismarck shot and killed him. Then the third bear broke through the wood; Colonel M—shot twice and missed each time. Then the Prussian shot that bear also. Thus he shot three bears, and afterward we did not meet another. So badly we fared, little father."

WASHINGTON, April 4.-Senator Mahone is still confined to his room, but his condition to-night is reported to be greatly improved.

A FREE TRADER'S CHOICE.

A CONSUMER OPPOSES A CHANGE OF TARIFFA WHAT A CHOICE OF MARKETS HAS DONE FOR US.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: It is said: "But foreign industries might have grown with our growing demand. Had we not chosen, at great cost, to force production in this country, new mills might have arisen elsewhere to supply all our needs. Then we should have had cheaper goods-as cheap as foreigners

"Might have grown," yes. But who knows? Hypothesis is poor food for a nation to live on. It has its use to theorists, no doubt. But when the potato crop failed in Ireland, the theory that enough would be raised somewhere else if Ireland fell short did not save thousands from starving.

There is one thing that we know. The vast conumption of a nation of fifty millions who eat more, wear more, and use more than any other nation on earth of one hundred millions, actually has been supplied, by the aid of home production, not only without a general rise but with a general decline in prices. The growth of the nation has not been checked. Industrial development has not been gained by crowding the masses down to a worse condition. On the contrary, a growth in consumption so marvellous that to the student of statistics it seems well-nigh incredible, has been met, and without lifting prices. This is not theory, but fact. What might have happened if the nation had produced less for its own needs, any man can guess, but no man can know,

The wonderful growth of this country was not expected by any one. The wildest predictions made in 1860 fall short of the solid facts that we see in 1884. Where disunion seemed inevitable to our wisest friends abroad, we saved union. They ooked for anarchy; we restored order. counted upon failure to grow cotton by free labor; we produced 2,000,000 bales more than slave labor had ever raised. They feared repudiation; we resumed specie payments. In 1860 no man living expected to see 120,000 miles of railroad or 160,000 mules of telegraph in this country. What no man in his wildest dreams anticipated, we may well doubt if the cold calculations of business men abroad would have provided for. There is no warrant for assuming that, if we had not increased production, foreign industry must have supplied all our wants without a rise in prices.

The history of every trade is crowded with cases of violent advance in prices caused by new demands. Grinding monopolies have been cursed by consumers in guages. Beyond these incidents to all trade. there were special reasons for failure to supply our strangely expanding wants. This country was known to have natural resources in many respects the finest in the world. Were strangers likely to stake their money upon a belief that we should never develop these resources! We have the greatest supplies of iron and coal in the world. Had it been known in 1860 that we were going to build 90,000 miles of railroad in twenty-three years, would anybody have expected us to depend upon foreigners for the iron? What Englishman would have put a million into mills and machinery to supply this demand, knowing that an act of Congress could at any time drive him from this market? Is it true that sober business men stake their fortunes upon such chances !

But the question now is whether we can afford to take this same risk, after we have spent largely to build up industries of our own. It has cost us a great deal of time and money, but we have brought our orchard to such a state that it supplies our wants. Now Mr. Morrison would ent it down, trusting to get cheaper fruit from our neighbors. Because the few bushels they have neft sell very low, he fancies their whole crop can be had at the same rate. Must we not feel certain that foreign mills would not now supply our vast needs without a great rise in prices? What seuse is there in trusting to them for necessary supplies, when we have our own mills, and have paid a large sum to set them up, and know that with them the course of prices is steadily downward?

For the consumer, the worst feature of our times is the tendency to combination for the control of supplies and prices. We see these leagues of enermous capital in almost every country, custing down production at pleasure, playing with skill upon hostile leagues of labor as one beats a drum, cornering" markets and tainting sources of information, and caring nothing for the permanent success of a business if only millions can be milked out of it in a year. While human greed remains, entire safety from such conspiracies can nowhere be obtained. But it is certain that consumers have greater safety where they have a choice of markets in different countries. The attempt to control the markets of more than one great producing country rarely succeeds. Distance creates doubt; men of different race come to distrust each other, banks grow timid, steamers are delayed, cables break; some one of a thousand accidents almost invariably brings ruin to a combination that reaches into different nations. Consumers here now have both a home and a foreign source of supply, a safeguard of incalculable value. To cut off either would be folly. But if I, as a consumer, were forced to give up either, I would count it safer to cut off foreign imports by absolute prohibition than to break down the home production. The Chinese wall was barbaric. But it comes neares civilization than Mr. Morrison's bill.

New-York, April 3, 1884.